THE INTER-URBAN SENTINEL

Devoted to the Interests of Tropico, Burbank, Glendale and the San Fernando Valley

VOL. I. TROPICO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1911 NO. 13

BURBANK EXTENSION

After Five Years of Patient Waiting the Town Will Have An Electric Road

After four or five years of patient waiting the people of Burbank and of the foot-hill section between that town and Casa Verdugo are to have electric railway comunication with the city of Los Angeles, by means of the extension of Los Angeles Inter-Urban line, via Tropico, Glendale and Casa Verdugo. The extension will branch from the main line a little north of the Verudgo wash and will pass over a private right of way the entire distance of about three miles. Besides the donation of the right of way, the railway company receives a bonus of $40,000 contributed by the public spirited citizens of Burbank. The specifications call for little or no cuts and fills, and few if any bridges or culverts of any importance. The contract calls for the completion of the construction work within six months. Robert Sherrer and company have the contract. The steel rails for the line are piled on the company's grounds near the Tropico school building. This electric railway line will open up access from Los Angeles to one of the most sightly sites for villa residences in all Southern California, and will enter an agricultural district of unequalled fertility.

AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY FOR SAN FERNANDO

The far-famed San Fernando valley is to have still another electric railway. The latest is that of a company of distinguished capitalists at the head of which is L. C. Brand, President, with W. C. Kerckoff, Vice-President; J. F. Sartori, Treasurer and Harry Chandler, Secretary.

The name and style of the constructing corporation is the Los Angeles and San Fernando Electric Railway Company. The line will span the great valley from its extreme south to its extreme north. Its exit from Los Angeles will be through Girffith Park by the most practical route, and thence via Van Nuys and Lankershim to San Fernando and the Owens river reservoir-lake of 1400 acres at the base of the Sierra Nevadas. The line will be entirely distinct from any existing inter-urban line. Its objective is San Fernando and the lands of the San Fernando Mission Company of about 2000 acres owned by the projectors of the railway. A townsite of about 400 acres will be laid off adjacent to San Fernando on the south.

Its midway course thfough the great valley will vastly facilitate the subdivision and sale of the large holdings in which it is chiefly held, and will serve wonderfully to promote its rapid development.

Two notably picturesque and historic places will marke the route—Griffith Park and San Fernando Mission. As the line is to be built by the most direct and practicable route, for quick and economical service, it will probably skirt the huge hills of Griffith Park to the eastward. The route via Cahuenga (Fremont's) Pass, is proving an expensive as well as a toilsome experiment.

The length of the line will be about 25 miles. It's permanent location will be commenced at once.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' NOTES

Supervisor Pridham will meet the property owners of North Glendale petitioning for a bridge over Verdugo wash on Louise stret, one day this week. On Friday perhaps. They will be notified.

The matter of a storm water district for the country south of Sycamore and Verdugo canyons pending before Board of Supervisors, has gone over to July 21.

The petition for the incorporation of Burbank as a city o the sixth class came up before the Board of Supervisors on Tuesday last. The petition with several protests were read, whereupon the petition was continued until Monday next, at which time the protestants will be heard and the matter disposed of. In connection with the case of the Board will go up to Burbank and look over the proposed boundaries, leaving the city at 2 p.m. Thursday.

FOR SALE.—Three pullets, one rooster. Prize winners White Rock chickens, few days over six months old, laying. JAS. B. NORMART, 1138 10th street.

LOCAL NOTES AND BRIEFS

Just received a large stock of Nyal remedies at Story's Pharmacy.

Carnegie refuses a gift of more than $10,000 for Glendale public library—just half what was asked for.

C. D. Records' 5-room Swiss chalet on Blanche Avenue, which J. J. Burke is building, is now being finished.

Wanted—Girls at the factory of the Los Angeles Basket Company. Phone Sunset Glendale 140-R. Home, Glendale 434.

Glendale has a new city attorney in the person of W. E. Evans, Esq., at a salary of $50.00 a month. He was duly installed last Monday night.

Sewing machines sold on easy monthly or weekly payments. Liberal discount for cash. Look for the red S. 1102 Fourth Street, Glendale. E. J. UPHAM.

The grand entrance way to Griffith Park from Western avenue, for Los Angeles and Hollywood is to have a width of 200 feet. The Park Avenue entrance for Tropico is not yet determined.

Order your ice by phone from Tropico Ice and Express Co. Mr. Van Meter now has two teams in the field and can fill orders without any delay. He makes a specialty of local and Los Angeles expressing. Phones: Home 523; Glendale 291.

The remains of Adam Nommic, the octogenarian who died suddenly at his residence on Brand Boulevard and Palmer avenue, May 9, was prepared for interment by the Pulliam Company and sent to Walla Walla where his children reside, on Monday last.

Louis Scovern, born and raised in our old Missouri home, city of Jefferson, is now will Pulliam Undertaking Company of Glendale. Louis is one of the most worthy and exemplary young men in all the range of our acquaintance. Mr. Pulliam has learned to lean on him in perfect confidence.

FOR SALE—The beautiful bungalow, strictly modern in all its appointments, water, gas, electric lighting and sanitary plumbing, six delightful rooms, kitchen a model of convenience, on Gardena street opposite west end of Cerritos avenue, Richardson tract. Price $2800; easy terms. See B. W. Richardson.

DEATH OF MRS ISABELLA HARDING

The death of this estimable lady is particularly sad. Her struggle for life has continued against odds for several years. Folowing the death of her husband at her former home, Des Moines, Iowa, she came with her family to Tropico, and took up her residence on Park Avenue. She was very much out of health at the time, but was buoyed with the hope that the change of scenes and climate would be helpful. About a year ago she yielded to a yearning for a visit to her old home in Des Moines. Her health continuing to fail her devoted daughtetr, Mrs. Lenora Bates brought her back to Tropico about a month ago. It was too late; and on Monday, May 15th, at 6 in the evening, death claimed her. She would have reached the age of 68 the coming June, Brassee Brothers of Los Angeles prepared her remains for interment and her daughtetr, Mrs. Bates, will return with them for burial by her husband's side in the family lot at Des Moines.

Mrs. Wesley H. Bullis will visit her brother in Oakland in her absence in attendance on Commencement at Stanford.

The absence of Frank H. Davis in attendance on the Knights of Pythias Conclave at Eureka, is missed from his place at the head of the column of Tropico boosters.

J. W. Imler and R. Z. Imler have sold their planning mill plant at Glendale, to the Independent Lumber Company, and will now give their attention to property interests in Imperial County.

Miss Cora Hickman of Tropico is editress in charge of the Brawley, Imperial County Gazette in the absence of its proprietor.

Subscribe for the Inter-Urban Sentinel. $1.50 per year.

Just received a large stock of Nyal remedies at Story's Pharmacy.

WANTED.—Dressmaking at home or by the day, $2. MRS. C. E. TAYLOR, 1165 Park avenue, Tropico.

ROOMS FOR RENT.—Furnished. Bath and light. 1421 Cypres. West San Fernando Road. MRS. BAIRD.

WANTED—Position as deliveryman anywhere in Los Angeles city and county. Address Box 4, Sentinel office, Tropico, Cal.

FOR SALE—Twenty bronze turkeys, 25 cents per lb., lot; 40 thoroughbred two weeks' old ducklings, 30 cents each. 1320 San Fernando Road.

"Ironing made easy." The gas flatirons sold by the Tropico Stove & Light Co. have no equal. Can be attached to any gas fixture or gas stove. Complete with hose and heavy asbestos pad, $3.

Birdseye view of Tropico and vicinity, in Sentinel Supplement, half-tone engraving, furnished subscribers on application. Send it "back East" and show your friends where you are and where to come.

PINCHED AUTOISTS—RECORDER'S RICH HARVEST

Tropico has two magnificent roadways that are sore temptations to a violation of the city's anti-speeding ordinance, the San Fernando Road and Central Avenue. After the "Slow down to 15 miles" notices had been posted sufficiently long to warn the public against violating such ordinance, last Saturday evening two "autocops" were put on the Marshal's force specially instructed to arrest for the non-observance of same. Up to midnight Monday night, these special officers made twelve arrests. The aggregate of fines imposed by the City Recorder amount to $107, an average of near $9 in each case. It is believed that these arrests and fines will serve the purpose of stopping the reckless disregard of city authority in the premises.

PIPE IS MENACE

A pipe of the Glendale Consolidated Water Company, traversing the Arroyo Seco, threatens to be a menace to the new Pasadena bridge. County Surveyor Noble and Chief Deputy District Attorney Hanna yesterday discussed the matter before the Board of Supervisors Monday. Noble stated tnat if the pipe were to burst it might wash out the bridge foundations. Hanna said the company had prior right to the territory occupied, but Chairman Pridham asserted that it is using some of the county roads without franchise. The corporation offered to move the pipe, at the county's expense, which would amount to about $300. This will be done. The pipe in question was constructed by Ralph Rogers, but, as we understand, is not in any way connected with the Verdugo Canyon Water system, operated by the same company.

ENJOYABLE SONG SERVICE

There wil be a Union Young People's meeting at the First Christian Church in Glendale in which the Tropico C. E. Society will participate. The young people are all cordially invited to be present to listen and to enjoy the following program:

Song service; Devotionals by Clyde Doyle of Long Beach, County Evangelistic Superintendent; "Why should every Endeavorer belong to the Quiet Hour?" Mable Forbes, County Superintendent, Pasadena; Prayer; Music; "Why Endeavorers should belong to the 10th Legion," by Frank Wiggins, Los Angeles County Legion Superintendent; "Why C. E. Society should be responsible for work at San Pedro," Ralph M. Byram, County Floating Superintendent; "How are you going to help Los Angeles get the 1913 Convention?" County C. E. President.

Just received a large stock of Nyal remedies at Story's Pharmacy.

SOCIAL NOTES

Miss Daphne Burlingham spent the week end with friends in East Los Angeles.

Mrs. Clara Gulvin spent Friday and Saturday with Mrs. Hapgood of Tropico Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Paine and family will leave soon for an outing at Coronado beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart M. Street entetrtained the Hilow Bridge Club last Saturday evening.

The W. R. C. had a visit from Mrs. Clara Gulvin of Turlock. She is one of the past presidents of the Corps.

Mrs. Barker will be hostess for the Tropico Bridge Club at her home on Glendale avenue next Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Richards of Central avenue, spent several days last week visiting friends at the beach.

Mr. Worth Bancroft has returned to his home in Tropico after a three years' stay in Mexico. He says he is astounded at the growth of Tropico.

Mrs. A. L. Bancroft gave an informal dinner party Sunday evening. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Max Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Street, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Cook and Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Bancroft.

Mr. B. W. Richardson gave a family picnic in Griffith Park Saaturday afternoon which was very much appreciated by all.

Mrs. Hapegood and family were very agreeably surprised last week by Mrs. Susan Neal, an old friend who, for the last four years has resided in Kansas City, but who has returned to Los Angeles to make her home.

The Tropico Bridge Club were entertained by Mrs. A. L. Bancroft last Tuesday. A delightful luncheon was served after which bridge was played. Mrs. Barker winning the first prize and Mrs. Shepard the consolation. Those present were Mrs. Leigh Bancroft, Mrs. Tholen, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Turck, Mrs. Barker and Miss Elinor Richards.

A party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Will Tiffany, Mrs. Susie Miller, Mrs. Mae Burlingham, Mrs. Alma Dutton, Miss Stella Miller, Miss Elise Vance, Miss Blanche Shea, Fred Spear of Tropico, Landa Farley and Floyd Coooper of Los Angeles, visited Mt. Wilson Saturday and Sunday. They report quite a hail storm accompanied by rain which was quite an experience for the young people.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hobbs gave a party for their daughtetr Dorothy on last Thursday evening. The evening was spent most delightfully in games and music. After refreshments the young people left, expressing themselves as having had a delightful time. Those present: Misses Mary Evans, Pauline Hamilton, Jessie Fishel, Lillian Leppelman, Myrl Murray, Dorothy Leech, Clementina Wilkes, Martha Cramer, Emily Hatch, Rebecca Carpenter, Essie Hamilton, Annie Miller, Mildred Prescott, Mable Evans, Gladys Hamilton, Mary Logan, Carrie Stone; Messers I. S. Brown, Fred Bittle, Pleas Spear, Donald Murray, Donald Story, Wallace Cramer, Fay Gilmore, Jamie Shea, Alvin Flanders, Harold Petler, Lawrence Dutton, Leo. Light, Petler Troundian, Levert Goddard, Alphonse Moniot.

J. J. Burke is remodelling a house on San Fernando Road, for A. Herschi. The house will be 4-room when completetd.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

W. G. Black, the selling agent of the Park Avenue Tract, reports the sale of five lots therein as follows: To Mrs. Eulalie Taylor, one corner lot for $675.00; to Mrs. Hopkins of Los Angeles, one corner lot for $675.00; to Mrs. Elizabeth McCammon, two inside lots, $550 each; to Mrs. J. M. Meyers, one lot, $600.00. These sales were all made within the last week. The Park Avenue tract is located in West Tropico, and is within Los Angeles city. The street grading and paving, cement curbing and side walks have just been completetd.

The sale of a lot in the Oak Noll Tract on Central Avenue, Tropico, to Mrs. Mary Crump of Ventura for $1000 last week, is also reportetd by Mr. Black.

I have a lot in Damasco Court. Will build to suit on easy terms. J. J. Burk, 1250 Blanche Avenue, Tropico. Phone 256-J.

For sale and will take clear lot as first payment, 7-room house, 1250 Blanche Avenue. Balance easy terms. Call 256-J.

Carney fits feet. 536 Fourth St., Glendale.

Tropico Mercantile Co.

Groceries

Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes

THIS IS JUST THE WEATHER FOR COOL DRINKS—WE HAVE IN STOCK

Welch Grape Juice	½ pints 15 c	per dozen $1.65
Welch Grape Juice	1 pint 25 c	per dozen 2.75
Welch Grape Juice	1 quart 45 c	per dozen 5.25
Dole's Pure Pine Apple Juice	25 c	per dozen $2.75
Duffy's Apple Juice	25 c	per dozen 2.75
Duffy's Boiled Cider	25 c	per dozen 2.75

FLOUR—

50 lbs. A-1 Best Local	$1.60
25 lbs. A-1 Best Local	.85
10 lbs. A-1 Best Local	.40
49 lbs. Gold Medal, Best Eastern	2.05
24½ lbs. Gold Medal, Best Eastern	1.05
10 lbs. Gold Medal, Best Eastern	.45
5 lbs. Gold Medal, Best Eastern	.25
3 cans H. S. Milk	25c
3 cans Tomatoes	25c
8 bars D. C. Soap	25c

Bank of Tropico

Paid up Capital $25,000

OFFICERS

President . . . . . DAN CAMPBELL
Vice-President . . . . . B. W. RICHARDSON
Cashier . . . . . JOHN A. LOGAN

DIRECTORS

DAN CAMPBELL — B. W. RICHARDSON
NORTON C. WELLS — ANDY STEPHENSON
W. H. BULLIS

OPENED FOR BUSINESS

September 12, 1910 with Deposits $5,000
Deposits February 23, 1911 . . . . . $67,000

Tropico Market

ANDY STEPHENSON, Prop.

Fresh and Salt Meats

MEAT THE VERY BEST

PRICES LOW AS ANY IN THE VALLEY

SUNSET 291 HOME 523

TROPICO, CAL.

GIVING MEDICINE

when the illness first appears is the easiest and surest way to cure. A supply of simple remedies of recognized merit should be in every household. We carry a full assortment of such remedies. We shall be glad to assist you in selecting those most effective in the early stages of the most common ailments.

Story's Pharmacy, Tropico

INTER-URBAN SENTINEL.

Published Weekly, in the Interest of Tropico and Surrounding Territory.

Subscription Rates: Single Subscriptions, $1.50 Per Year; Six Months $1.00.

In clubs of ten, $1.00 per year.

To any person sending the names of 12 subscribers at club rates, one year's subscription free.

Special terms to canvassers.

Advertising Rates, 25c per inch Each Insertion.

Liners, 5c per line, each Insertion. Reading Notices, 5c per line.

Items of Interest and Communications Will Be Gladly Received.

Residence Phone, Sunset 399R.

Publication Office in Tropico Bank Building, on San Fernando Road.

N. C. Burch, Editor.
H. W. Melrose, Business Manager.

Sunset Phone 24.R

TROPICO, CAL., MAY 18 ,1911

A city that doesn't advertise itself don't grow much—either in business or population.

Where is the city of Tropico? Ask the INTER URBAN SENTINEL and he wil show you.

Hell for Hellions and Mexico for Mexicans are the watch words of the regions down below.

California heads the list of eighteen states that have provided for the commission plan of municipal.

What is there about Tropico that will look good to you? Ask the SENTINEL and he will show you.

On another page of this week's Inter-Urban Sentinel we print Charles M. Shoetridge's summary of the advantages of the commission form of municipal government. Read it.

WHY NO DAY IN COURT?

The story of Chicago's present labor condition, in part only, is tersely stated by direct wire to Los Angeles Times as follows: "Fifteen thousand men are idle today in the busiest season of the year, and buildings contracted for, to cost $35,000,000, are practically tied up as the result of the petty jurisdictional war being waged between union plumbers and union steam-fitters. Every trade in the building industry is paralyzed and work on 1200 buildings is halted. The strike of the union bricklayers also is adding greatly to the tie-up." The untold part of the story of attending strife and violence, hardship, misery and suffering must be imagined; the shame of it all being that the laws of neither the state nor nation afford a means of bringing it to a righteous end. In the Hague Court of Arbitration is provided a tribunal for the settlement of international disputes. In our Interstate Commerce Commissions, State Railroad Commissions and like tribunals, are provided forums for the adjustment of differences in matters of trade and transportation; but no semblance of a court or commission for the determination of conflicts in the field of labor, vastly more vital to humanity in general than all others. Why "no day in court" for the parties to all this disastrous disorder?

THE USE OF THE USELESS

Mr. Arison Sevett Marden fills five full columns of the Success for May with a lot of drival over the spectacle of a man past the age of fifty or sixty with gray hairs on his head looking for a job. Just hear him. "If in nearly all vocations men who show signs of age must step aside for the young men, then indeed we may ask, what shall we do with our old men and women * * * who are still obliged to earn a living?" Ducats to doughnuts Orison Swett is himself a doddering old dad or has a specimen of one on his hands he wants to be rid of. In one of the South Sea Islands no one ever "outlives his usefulness." That ought to be the case elsewhere is the philosophy of this Orison. Hear him again: "One of the most pathetic sight in this land of opportunity is gray hairs seeking a job." Blather. A magazine writer who takes gray hairs to be a badge of inefficiency is a sure candidate for the infirmary. An incompetant, young or old, is the man to Oslerize, if your South Sea Island civilization is to prevail in this much-lauded land of opportunity. As to the supplanting business, that has been going on since the days of Jacob and Esau and is liable to continue as long as there is one fellow on a job that another covets.

WHAT REMEDIES?

Governor Woodrow Wilson summarises the remedies for existing political evils in a paragraph from his address to Los Angeles City Club, quoted from the report of it in full in the Times.

After a review of the disturbed conditions of our social and political organizations, he says:

"What are the remedies here? They are, as elsewhere, the remedies of adjustment. We must adjust our fiscal policy, as we must adjust every other policy, to the standards of national efficiency; not merely the efficiency of the nation as a whole, but the efficiency of its several working parts, whether they be industrial or any other. We must base our tariff policy, like all others, upon the common interest without regard to special interests at all; indeed, with a view to subordinate special interest to the common interest. We must adjust it also to the common development which is not permitted by our present fiscal policy. The common development of the capacities of the nation is not effected by putting some parts of its activities in the hothouse. The common air of our policy ought to stimulate as the common air abroad in the heavens stimulates growth by its tonic breath.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY

Western farmers are divided on the Reciprocity question. Some see injurious effects from competition in grain and other farm produtcs. Others, beneficial effects from its facilitating combinations or "pooling" and thus averting competition, with Winnipeg and Chicago as the pooling centers. It is clearly in the interest of all American cities or centers of distribution for home consumption on either side of the Canadian line. That the measure has received the condemnation of England's British Tariff Commission makes it all the more coommendable on general principles.. Of course it is painful to the constituency of that Commission to have the existing preference between Canada and England killed, but it is more painful to such constituency to have the United States and Canada combine in fixing prices on farm products. That the measure, if carried, will lower the cost of living is very much to be doubted. That it will impair the profits of American farmers is not probable. It will only help them to combine for good if not better prices.

CHINA ABOLISHES COUNCIL

A Long Step Toward Constitutional Government.

The long-awaited edict abolishing the Grand Council in China and substituting a constitutional cabinet of ten members has been issued.

The cabinet as announced, however, is made up of the present Grand Councilors, with the addition of Liang Tun Yen, the former president of the Foreign Board.

Prince Ching becomes Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Na Tung and Hsu Shih Chang are made vice-Prime Ministers; Liang Tun Yen is named as Second Foreign Minister. Otherwise, the presidents of the various boards become the ministers respectively of their departments.

The change is in line with the demands of the National Assembly for a constitutional cabinet responsible to that body instead of to the throne, but in what respect the new ministry is made responsible to the assembly has not been promulgated.

With the substitution of a cabinet composed of Prince Ching and the heads of the ten executive departments for the old Grand Council of five persons, a long step toward the establishment of a true constitutional government in China has been taken, it is believed by officials in Washington. It is a part of the plan to make cabinet ministers' tenure depend upon the will of a majority in the Constituent Assembly, and since this was one of the principal demands of the liberal element it is expected that the action of the government will reduce the probabilities of an extension of the insurrection in the Canton neighborhood.

A cable dispatch to the state department today from Minister Calhoun, reporting the issuance of the edict, indicates that while Prince Ching will continue to supervise the Board of Foreign Affairs, the actual minister for Foreign Affairs will be Liang Tun Yen, whose name was gazetted today. Tsou Chia Lia will act as head of this department until the new minister, who is now traveling in the United States, returns to China.

Wireless to Polar Lands

CHRISTIANA, Norway, May 15.—Constant communication with polar lands through wireless stations at Hammerfest and Spitzbergen are being arranged by the Norweigian government.

Subscribe for the Inter-Urban Sentinel. $1.50 per year.

A MOONLIGHT STRAW RIDE

Chaperoned by Mesdames Hough and Hobbs, a party of Tropico young people were treated to a moonlight hay ride along the river road through Griffith Park on last Saturday night. A pause was made in the Park long enough for a delightful stroll under the big oaks there and to partake of a refreshing luncheon, when the journey homeward was resumed via Burbank.

The party consisted of Misses Gladys Hamilton, Luella Moore, Alice Bisbee, Ruth Harrison, Jennie Boring, Catherine Hobbs, Mabel Evans, Rachael Bisbee, Mary Madson and Katie Kronan; Messrs Austin Edwards, Edgar Sattler, Herbert Harrison, Jimmie Moore, Merril Blaine, Harry Marple, Harold Story, Channing Salette and Ed Horter.

Will Dutton and Ralph Robinson, with their wives are off on an fishing trip. They have chartered a San Pedro yacht, and a glut in the fish market is threatened.

After a stay of four weeks in New York, E. S. Ayres and wife, have left for Philadelphia. The date of their return home is not yet fixed, and will not be for some time, at their present pace.

The business houses of Tropico will close today to enable all hands to join in celebration of Glendale's May festival.

The friends of Justice Melrose are pained to learn of his serious illness, under the doctor's care.

List your "For Sale" and "For Rent" property at the Sentinel Office Real Estate Agency and reap good results.

GREAT AREAS UNDERLAIN BY COAL.

Three Thousand Feet is Considered by United States Geological Survey as Maximum Depth for Workable Beds.

Government coal land is classified by the United States Geological Survey as "coal land" only if the coal formation lies at what is considered under present conditions in this country a minable depth. In the determination of this depth the character of the coal is considered, the maximum depth being 3,000 feet for the highest grades of coal and less for the poorer qualities. Thus it happens that large areas known to be underlain with fine coal beds, but at depths of perhaps 3,500 or 4,000 feet, are classified as "noncoal land." Some day in the distant future, of course, these beds may be mined. In foreign countries coal mines often run below the 3,000-foot depth, the deepest mine in Belgium, for example, being only a few feet short of 4,000 feet. Just what may be the acreage and tonnage of the coal beds of the United States which are below the "maximum depth" have not been estimated, but they are undoubtedly large. However, the coal occurring above this depth is estimated by the Geological Survey in round numbers at 2,000 billion tons. Less than 11 billion tons have already been mined. In 1910 the production was a little short of half a billion tons, drawn however, largely from the higher grades of coal. A large proportion of the 2,000 billion tons of the coal reserve consists of the comparatively inferior lignites, of which North Dakota alone is estimated to contain 500 billion tons.

An acre of coal 1 foot in thickness contains approximately 1,800 tons, of which from 1,200 to 1,400 tons is usually recoverable, some being necessarily lost in the process of mining.

Some of the public lands are underlain with beds having an aggregate thickness of 50 to 75 or even 100 feet or more of high-grade coal. With such figures in mind the valuation ($400 or more an acre) which is being placed by the United States Geological Survey on the more valuable coal lands does not seem excessive.

Before the coal lands were withdrawn and their classification and valuation undertaken by the Geological Survey these areas would have been sold at only $20 an acre if within 15 miles of a railroad or $10 if outside that limit. The highest tonnage value placed on any of the Government land is 3 cents a ton, a figure that is reduced by factors of depth, number of beds, and quality of coal, in the valuation of many of the coal tracts. Bulletin 424, issued by the Survey, contains a full discussion and analysis of the plans and methods employed by the Geological Survey in its classification of the public coal lands. It can be had on application to the director of the Survey at Washington.

Ice for Poor

CHICAGO, May 15.—Free ice will be furnished to the poor during the summer by the county board of Cook county. Bids will be advertised for this week to supply ice.

List your "For Sale" and "For Rent" property at the Sentinel Office Real Estate Agency and reap good results.

IF you are unable to secure everything you need in the way of Groceries--Grocery Quality and Grocery Service---at your Tropico Stores---Try *SHAVER'S GROCERY*, "A Little Store Well Filled"

CLEANLINESS---PURE GOODS---PROMPT SERVICE

Corner 4th and Glendale Ave., Glendale, Cal. Home 813 Sunfet 136

TROPICO CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Church of the Brethren.
Park and Glendale avenues. Services each Sunday. Sunday school 10 a.m. Preaching 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Christian Workers, 7 p.m. Ministers—Wm. Stutsman, M. M. Eshelman, S. S. Garst, Joseph Root. Everybody quite welcome to all services.

Presbyterian Church.
Rev. C. Blanchard Hatch, pastor. Bible School with Baraca-Philathea Classes, 9:45 a.m. F. C. Richardson, superintendent.
Sermon 11:00 a.m. Christian Endeavor 6:45. Evening Sermon 7:30.
Wednesday evening: Lecture Room Talk, Conference and Prayer.
Church Parlor Meetings: Baraca-Philathea, Business and Social, third Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m.
Ladies' Missionary Society, third Tuesday of each month at 2:30 p.m.
Ladies' Aid Society, first Wednesday of each month at 2:00 p.m.

Methodist Church.
Rev. W. C. Botkins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
Sunday School at 10 a.m. Epworth League, at 6:30 p.m.

GLENDALE CHURCH DIRECTORY

Methodist Episcopal of Casa Verdugo, corner Louise and Dyden streets. Rev. C. R. Norton. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; C. H. Lee, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a.m.

First Baptist,
Third and Louise streets. Rev. Eugene Haines. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m.

Catholic,
Seventh and Cedar streets. Rev. J. S. O'Neill. Sunday services: Mass 8 a.m.; Sunday school follows. Mass 10:30.

Central Christian,
Sixth and Louise. Rev. J. W. Utter. Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; C. E., 6:30 p.m.; League meeting, 6:30 p.m.; Mid-Week prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.

First M. E.,
Third and Dayton. Rev. J. F. Humphrey. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

First Presbyterian,
Fourth and Cedar streets. Rev. S. L. Ward. Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. C. E., 6:30 p.m. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting.

Seventh Day Adventist,
Fourth street Sanitarium. Sabbath school, 10:00 a.m. Preaching, 11:00 a.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m.

St. Mark's Episcopal
Fourth and Isabelle streets. Rev. R. O. Mackintosh. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m.

West Glendale,
Fifth and Pacific. Rev. A. B. Morrison. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10 a.m.; preaching, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

P. S. McNUTT
Counselor and Attorney-at-Law
Office San Fernando Bldg.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Tel. Sunset Main 6299.

DR. THOS. C. YOUNG
Osteopathic Physician and Surgeon
Office Hou s 1 to 5
Others by Appointment
570 W. 4th St.
Phone: Glendale 174 R
Glendale - - - - - - - - - Cal.

N. C. BURCH
Office with Sentinel, Tropico Bank Building.
Attention give to Real Estate, Insurance and Collections
Tropico - - - - - - - - - Cal.

DR. L. WILY SINCLAIR
Dentist
Hours: 9 to 12; 1 to 4
Bank of Glendale Bldg.
Phone: Sunset 458 J
Glendale - - - - - - - - - Cal.

GEO. C. MELROSE
Justice of the Peace
Legal Papers Carefully Drawn
1154 Cypress Street
Office: Sunset 346-J Res. 348-I.

Clean-up Campaign

BALTIMORE, Md., May 15.—A clean-up campaign to make this a "spotless state" was commenced Monday in Baltimore and through Maryland.

Cherries are ripe, but too high for the editor—30 cents per pound.

The Brownsberger

953-5-7 West Seventh Street

Phones: Home 52403 Main 2811

ENROLLMENTS EVERYDAY IN THE YEAR.
WINTER TERM NOW IN PROGRESS
LARGEST BUSINESS COLLEGE IN LOS ANGELES, having over 19,000 square feet of floor space.
LARGEST IN GROUNDS
The Brownsberger fronts 92 feet on West Seventh street, extends north 260 feet across Ingraham Place and half way to Orange street.
LARGEST IN ATTENDANCE
The Brownsberger always has the largest attendance of any other business college because of the superior advantages which it offers to its pupils.
ITS BEAUTIFUL HOME-LIKE SURROUNDINGS are made possible on account of its location and its spacious grounds. The Brownsberger is LARGEST in equipment and LARGEST in Faculty, to whom it pays the LARGEST salaries. The Brownsberger employs as teachers only Normal and University graduates.
Free Catalog on application. Phone or write for particulars.
JOSEPH W. H. CAMP,
Secretary and Manager.

Office Phones: Home Glendale 674; Sunset Glendale 49

Tropico Lumber Co.

A. J. NEIMEYER, Prop. H. L. McADAMS, Mgr.

LUMBER, LATH, SASH, DOORS
Lime and Cement
Mill Work of All Kinds A Specialty.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED
Yard and Mill, 1 Block North S. P. Depot Tropico, Cal

The Best Photo I Ever Had Taken

IT is my hobby to have patrons speak thus of my work. You will say so.

WESTON STUDIO

Just north of Tropico Avenue on Brand Boulevard.

For

Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubbery Potted Plants, etc., and

Nursery Stock

of all kinds. Citrus and deciduous fruit trees, berries, grapes, etc., as well as eucalyptus trees and seed, in fact, anything you want for a yard, garden, or farm is here. Call and

See the Sunset Nurseries

Cor. San Fernando Road and Brand Boulevard

Sunset 374-R TROPICO, CAL.

Watch Repairing

is exacting and painstaking work requiring knowledge. Let the man who knows how to get behind your watch guarantee. Every watch sold or repaired here is guaranteed to run to time, or refund the price paid. Repairing of Cuckoo Clocks, Automatic Time Registering Devices and Electric Clocks a Specialty.

Special Bargains in Watches, Chains, Rings, Lockets, Brackets, Fobs, etc.

J. A. GRANT

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER - - - TROPICO

Home 522 PHONES Sunset 4861

CLAUDIA

By Arthur J. Messier.

The door opened with a jerk; a man, livid and tottering, carrying a dim-lighted lamp, came stumbling into the room. He turned an inquisitive glance toward the room he had just left, and saw his friend in a kneeling posture beside the bed, his head and right shoulder buried in the bed-clothes, his left arm dangling by his side. He placed the lamp on the table and sank into a chair beside it, while both his hands went to his head; his fingers opened and closed in succession, his lips quivered, and he stared at the floor.

"You've found the note?" came the inquiring voice of his wife from a corner of the living room.

Edward Nichols nodded reflectively.

"What are you going to do about it?" she asked, as she sat at the table opposite him.

His glance, full of appeal, turned on his wife, and he remained quiet for a long time, contemplating her as she appeared now and comparing her to a young girl he had married six years before. There was the same depth in her expressive eyes; the same glint of determination that had shown long ago still reflected, but her lips were now compressed, her nostrils seemed pinched in quick oscillations. Her breath came quickly; her face was flushed, her brows arched, and Edward realized that the end had come.

"What am I going to do about it?" he repeated in broken tones. "There's only one thing I can do, and that is try to make you happy. If you think you can be happier with Riford, the only thing left for me is to withdraw."

Claudia had expected war, and she was surprised by her husband's reply. In her mind she had prepared for war, but, with the exception of unmistakable grief her husband's expression was that of a man resigned to the inevitable, so she rose, radiant through her victory so easily won, came around the table to him and kissed his cheek impulsively.

He felt cold at the touch of her lips, and recoiled in unbelief. Could it be that this selfish, unsympathetic woman now seated at his feet was his wife? Could it be that she was so devoid of feeling as to rejoice through mock caresses and show of affection? According to his standard, love could not be divided; he could not show affection if such did not exist in his heart, and these impulsive marks of intimate affection assumed by his wife were an enigma.

She rose to her knees and peered into his face, but there was no responsive glow; the last ember seemed to have died out, at least she thought so as she sank to her heels in contemplative attitude.

"I knew the end was near," he said quietly. "I felt it would soon come."

Her lips puckered in apparent sympathy as she frowned a penitent glance. "Don't look so, Ed. Don't take it so bad."

"I remember our compact, and I wish you had. I wish you had not kept the truth from me so long. I can't help but feel that you did not always mean what you said, that you've deceived me right along. I hate to feel my love was not reciprocated. If you'd only spoken, Claudia, if you'd only said something about it, it wouldn't have been so hard. But to have it come this way—through a note not intended for my eyes—ah, Claudia, why didn't you play square?"

His bosom heaved in heavy succession, his hands passed over his eyes, his fingers twitched nervously; beads of perspiration rolled from his forehead; his eyes closed as if to shut off some awful vision, and he continued:

"To have it come this way, Claudia; to think you haven't played fair; that's the saddest blow—"

"I meant to tell you, but you were always so good to me I found no opportunity——"

"You say I've been kind; True. Then the greater reason why you should have spared me this agony. Do you suppose I could have accepted your caresses if I had known they were insincere? Do you believe I would have acted as you have?"

She made no reply.

"I felt your love was growing cold, but I tried to force myself into the belief that it wasn't true. I noticed your added interest in and for Riford. I tried to make you forget him, but since that trip to Mexico——"

She loked at him sharply.

"Oh, I know—don't start. You haven't been responsive since. You've played me, but I knew it. I knew you loved Riford, and I should have resorted to physical resistance, but he was my friend——"

"Did you say was?" she interrupted.

"Yes, was, damn him! He was the best friend I had, my schoolmate, my playmate. We shared rooms as we did our pleasures. We've done a great deal for each other; and this is the way he reciprocates!"

Claudia noted an impending anger which she had never known existed in her husband, and she rose to her feet, as he too rose after striking the table.

"A nice way to come to a friend's house and make love during the husband's absence. Eh! A true friend!

"I don't blame him as much as you. You've encouraged him otherwise he would not have persisted—he would not have deceived me if you had not beckoned to what you both thought was love. But you urged him! You needn't recoil! You urged his. You smiled and smirked during my absence; you billed and cooed, you turtle doves, but it was al stolen," ee continued passionately. "It was all stolen. Thieves! Both of you!"

Instinctively, she turned toward Riford's room and she shrieked as she saw the lifeless position of her lover.

"You need't be afraid; I haven't killed him. It's a shame—cowardice—the wages of deceit that holds nim there. He's stolen my very life, and he dares not look up; and to think he was once my friend."

Exhausted by this outburst of passion, Edward stood before Claudia and each regarded the other keyed up to deeds and thoughts heretofore unknown to the other, he feeling she should speak, and her thinking silence should be preserved.

The creaking of a board in Riford's room arrested their attention and they looked toward the rising figure of Edward's erstwhile friend.

Riford came from the room, sheepishly, glancing furtively about the room, as if fearing to look at either of the occupants.

"Riford, it's come to a crisis. As we all know, Ed's seen the note pinned on the pillow, and it's time to decide."

"Yes; let's sit down," announced Edward, who had apparently lost the remotest trace of anger although a tempest was raging within his brain.

The plans for the future were discussed, and it was decided that Claudia and Riford were to leave. Edward offered financial aid if needed, but he was assured by Riford that he had sufficient capital. The discussion of the most minute details of their future life was gone into, and it was long after the signs of approaching day brightened the horizion that Riford departed, not to see Claudia until late that afternoon, when she was to meet him at the train.

Claudia and her husband fell to packing her things with apparent unconcern, and they both avoided the recurring subject of her departure. Once, their son, a boy of five, came into the room, but he was sent out and kept from them the remainder of their hours together. Finally, after all but the last lid was in place, Claudia reached to the wall and took down some of their son's clothes.

With an almost fiendish lurch, Edward leaped forward and snatched the clothes from her hands. "Not that," he caid. "Not his," he belched; "you will not rob me of him!"

They both eyed each other in silent challenge; he determined to keep his boy at any cost; she fighting against the maternal instinct within her.

"He needs a father more than a mother now," he finally interposed," and I am going to keep him!"

There was determination and fight in his voice and action, and she apparently lost interest at the show of resistance.

The trip to the station was a short one, and both were so engrossed in their respective thoughts that they did not hear, nor see, the mite of humanity, on the way-side, that called to them as they passed on.

"I don't want you to make a mistake," said Edward as they reached the station. "Nor do I want you to feel that I am sending you away. If you think you can come back and be happy, come."

As she noted the tone of appeal, she hesitated, glanced at the train beside them, saw Riford on the steps beckoning to her, heard the clanging of the bell in indication of departure, then, she saw the misty eyes of her husband.

"It's not too late." he was saying. "None but we three would know."

She lingered for a moment; the conductor was yelling "all aboard!" She heard the hissing steam; she glanced at the moving train, at Riford—then she flung her amrs around her husband's neck and kissed him as she wispered: "I love you!"

From behind them crept a tiny, dust-covered, tired and teary boy. He slipped his hand into his father's and waited.

For a moment returned happiness flickered within Edward, for his wife had smiled and kissed him, but this vestige if life died out again as the train left carrying his wife and mother of his child.

Mothers' Day a Success

PORTLAND, Ore., May 15.—Inquiry Monday showed that "Mothers' Day" was observed in practically all the churches in Portland and that most of the sermons delivered were on the subject of mother and home.

Out of fifteen battles in Mexico the federals lost twelve of them.

The political pot is now simmering.

STATE MINING BUREAU

A Striking Show of California Structural Materials

At the entrance to the Museum of the California State Mining Bureau, Ferry Building, at the foot of Market street, San Francisco, the beginning of the institution of a striking show of California structural materials is now in evidence. Visitors to the museum now pass under an arched way which carries a reproduction of the seal of the State of California in the center. This device is flanked on one side by a scene representative of mining and on the other side by a conventional design suggesting construction. The arch is composed of ornamental terra cotta, in finely contrasted colors and of California sandstone. The general effect is pleasing. Below the designs is an inscription —"State Mining and Structural Materials."

Just within the arch is a very large space, entirely apart from the great room in which the specimens of ore, etc., have been stored as museum exhibits for years, to the number of some thousands, embracing gold, silver, gems, copper, lead ores, crystals and scores of other metallic substances. In the space now added to the Museum, but in a separate room, will be placed, by the producers of California structurals, a splendid assortment of building stones, terra cotta, bricks and all other minerals that are used in construction work in this state and all the samples will represent native productions. To make up this exhibit there has been general co-operation on the part of the producers.

The result will be an exhibit along industrial lines that will at once please, surprise and educate. The conjunction of strictly mining exhibits and those representative of quarries, clay pits, etc., will impress any one who sees the show, of the importance of the allied mineral producers and of the almost inexhaustible quantities of products that characterize California.

Taking the mineral substances collectively, they represent an annual output now little, if any, less than $100,000,000 per annum. Of these the structural materials are represented by an annual value of not less than $15,000,000 on the present basis of production, with capacity for representing at least five times that sum by the wider development of properties now worked, if the demand for such an output should exist. They are representative of all parts of California, just as the exhibits in the Museum, including more than forty mineral substances, represent more than fifty counties.

The purpose of the industrial structural materials exhibition is to advertise the resources of the State in the most conspicuous and sensible way possible. The idea originated with State Mineralogist Aubury and the exhibition will be made under his direction. The movement is in the line of encouraging the use of home materials, an enterprise with which Aubury has been connected for some years. Collectively the structural exhibits will be sufficient to convince property owners, architects, contractors and the public in gerenal, of the ability of the State to supply home material of all sorts that are needed in construction. They will also afford an additional inducement to capitalists and home seekers to cast their lot with California as the richest of all the States in natural resources.

The structural materials that are annually produced in large commercial quantities include the following, with the values of the production of each in a period of twenty-three years: Asphalt, $9,357,662; bituminous rock, $2,721,099; cement, $17,369,254; bricks,$25,229,155; pottery clays, $2,267,978; granite, $10,875,806; gypsum, $992,405; lime and limestone, $11,552,667; crushed rock, including rubble, $12,026,184; marble, $1,509,841; paving blocks, $1,895,064; glass sand, $129,012; sandstone, $3,757,044; slate, $653,399.

All these will be represented in the new addition to the State Mining Bureau's great exhibition. The entrance arch to the exhibition is nearly completed. Within a very short time the room that is immediately approached through the arch will be filled with exhibits arranged with taste and in such manner that a collective idea regarding the substances can be gained easily by all visitors.

Will Not Serve Jail Sentence

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Pres. Saml. Gompers, Sec. Frank Morrison and Vice Pres. John Mitchell of the American Federation of Labor, will not have to serve jail sentences.

The supreme court of the U. S. in a decision read by Justice Lamar Monday reversed the decision of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, sentencing the men for contempt in disobeying a court injunction in the case of the Buck Stove and Range Co.

Subscribe for the Inter-Urban Sentinel. $1.50 per year.

PRESIDENT PORFIRIO DIAZ

Credited With the Development and Prosperity of Mexico.

Porfirio Diaz, for thinty years dictator of Mexico, was born enghty-one years ago. His family was of old Spanish stock, with an infusion of Indian blood. Left fatherless at the age of three, he was educated at the expense of the Bishop of Oaxaca with the intention of becoming a priest, but the young man's refusal to obey an ecclesiastical thwarted his plan and studied law instead. At graduation he had an offer of a professorship, but the outbreak of the war with the United States turned him to a military career.

He served through that struggle in a militia company which he helped organize, and after peace was declared made a special study of militaty science. He and one other were the only two in the country who dared openly oppose the continuation of Santa Ana's dictatorship. His execution was orded, but he escaped and joined Herrera's revolt. He speedily made a reputation as a soldier, and at the age of twenty-five was appointed Chief of Police of Ixtan.

Diaz, now brigadier general, was the chief thorn in the side of the French forces, when, taking advantage of our Civil War, they attempted to place Maximilian on the throne of a Mexican Empire. Once he was taken prisoner, but escaped. He harassed the enemy constantly till 1865, when, at the battle of Oaxaca, he was forced to surrender a second time. Again he escaped, and in 1867 besieged and captured Puebla. Immediately thereafter he marched on Mexico City, which surrendered to him on June 21.

Twice more before his dictatorship was established Diaz headed revolutionary movements. On the re-establishment of the republic he had been an unsuccessful candidate for President. In 1872 and 1876 he led revolutions against the government, and after three severe battles occupied the capital in the latter year.

He was first elected President in 1877, to fill the unexpired term of the fugitive President, Lerdo. According to the agreement made at the time, he was ineligible to succeed himself. His secretary, General Gonzales, was elected President and Diaz was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court and elected Governor of Oaxaca.

But his first term had produced such beneficial results for the republic that he was re-elected in 1884, and two years later the law forbidding a President to succeed himself was abolished. He was continuously re-elected thereafter, the eighth time on June 26, 1910.

To Diaz is given the credit for the advance of Mexico to the status of a stable, progressive and prosperous government, although the autocratic methods he employed have been widely criticised.

President Diaz's first wife, a daughter of Dr. Ortega Reyes, died during his first administration. In 1882 he married Carmen Romero Rubio, daughter of Manuel Romero Rubio, a noted lawyer and statesman. He has no children by his second marriage. His children by his first wife are Amada (Mrs. Inacio de la Torre), Lieutenant Colonel Porfirio Diaz and Luz (Mrs. F. Rinco Gallardo).

Although the political campaign brought to light much dissatisfaction with his continued rule, the disturbances which culminated in the present insurrection did not arise until after his opponents found themselves beaten at the polls.

GLOBE-TROTTING DOG

Nance O'Neil's Pet Has Circled the Sphere Three Times.

A dog of class and distinction travels with David Belasco's "The Lily." He is about the prettiest King Sharles ever born and he is a globe trotter. He has been around the world three times and is the specially prized pet of Miss Nance O'Neil, who is one of the stars of Mr. Belasco's "The Lily." The dog is never so far away that he cannot see her, unless his is too lazy or too sleepy to open his eyes.

Miss O'Neil has been around the world three times, playing the heavy parts of Shakespeare, Maeterlinck and Ibsen, and this little high-bred spaniel has been with her day and night on each trip, says "The Buffalo Express." On these world tours Miss O'Neil has played in China, Japan, the Philippines, Australia, New South Wales, Calcutta, Rangon and Ceylon, and in places nearer home, like the West Indies, South America and Honolulu. That is quite a record, but Miss O'Neil has always had the wanderlust. Last summer she spent in Algiers and on the Sahara Desert. There she learned to like to ride on camels, much to the disgust of little Lambie, the much prized spaniel.

Many who meet Miss O'Neil wonder at the name of her pretty pet. No, he is not named after the Lambs, in New York. The fact is he bears part of the family name of Miss O'Neil. Out on the golden hills of San Francisco, where Miss O'Neil was born, she was chistened Gertrude Lamson. She would not take the family name to the stage with her owing to the opposition of her father, so she renamed herself Nance O'Neil.

Lambie has the distinction of being the first dog to have an ocean steamship wait to take him along as a passenger. Miss O'Neil, in a hurried departure from Sydney, N. S. W., left maid and dog to follow her to the boat. They got to the pier in time to see the big ship going down the harbor, with Miss O'Neil weeping into the ocean over the after rail. The maid was resourceful. She chartered a tug, signalled the big ship to lay to and in a few minutes was aboard, dog and all.

ROLE OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT IN INDUSTRY

The assertion that American prosperity is due to our great natural resources is only partly true. In New England, particularly, our necessities and not our resources, were the real cause of our prosperity. A poor soil drove us to manufacturing. High wages necessitated the saving of human labor and became the mother of our inventions, giving us labor saving machinery. That the people of the East have not attained even greater general well-being is due, in large part, to the fact that the supply of foreign low-priced workingmen made it possible to meet the demand for higher wages by means other than the elimination of labor waste. Human nature, like the inanimate, seeks the path of least resistance. To think hard and persistently is painful. The path of the pioneer is beset with obstacles. It was easier to tap the inexhaustible foreign labor supply than to devise and introduce better methods and better management. Instead of keeping down the labor cost by eliminating unnecessary human effort and increasing the production of the individual, we met the workingman's demand for higher wages by the increased supply of workers. Instead of conserving the workingmen, we accepted the ready substitutes for those incapacitated by disease or accident resulting from excessive toil or improper conditions of employment.

Fortunately a new necessity has intervened: the awakened social sense of the community, with its longing for a truer democracy. This great ethical movement for real brotherhood of man reinforces the demand of the workingman for wages, hours, and conditions which will permit his living according to those higher standards essential to life, health, and the performance in a democracy of the duties of citizenship. These new and increasing demands have created a new necessity for economy in production. And scientific management comes prepared to relieve that necessity by a revolution in industry comparable only to that effected in the transition from hand labor to machinery.—Louis D. Brandeis, in The Survey.

CLOSE COTTON MILLS

Oakland Plant Will Await Improved Conditions

As was forecasted in the Enquirer of yesterday, the directors of the California Cotton Mills have issued an order closing down the plant, this action being taken because of the existing labor conditions. The mills will be closed for an indefinite period, the order being issued for the closing after the directors had listened to a report from Superintendent William Rutherford.

The order was transmitted to Assistant Superintendent Miller, who discharged the few employes who had not yet joined the army of 500 strikers, and stopped all machinery in the place. The following order is attached to the placard on the gate: "On account of labor conditions this mill will be shut down indefinitely. By order of the California Cotton Mills Co."

Kill Degenerates

BOSTON, May 15.—Rev. Geo. E. Cutter, in an address to Unitarian ministers, stated that he favored the killing of degenerates in Massachusetts institutions by the administering of anaesthetics.

Landscape Gardening
AND
HOME BEAUTIFYING
OUR SPECIALTY
W. A. RANGER
1166 Cypress Ave Sunset 497-J

DO YOU USE
MILK
Get the best
Morgan's Dairy
CLEAN AND SANITARY
Morning and evening delivery
PHONE SUNSET 14-J.

Sunset 201 J Home 334
Pulliam Undertaking Company
Claud O. Pulliam, Prop.
Funeral Directors and Embalmers
919-921 W. Fourth Street
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

Phone: Sunset 458 J
Dr. L. Wily Sinclair
DENTIST
Hours: 9 to 12; 1 to 4
Bank of Glendale Bldg.
GLENDALE, CAL.

Tropico Shaving Parlor
J. F. HARRIS, PROP
All Work Guaranteed Firstclass.
Agent For Quality Laundry
SAN FERNANDO ROAD

Tropico Ice and Express
Local Express Work
Expressing to and from L. A.
PHONES
Sunset 291 Home 523
Headquarters
Tropico Meat Market
H. G. Van Meter

The Cash SHOE STORE
We have just laid in a new line of Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' Shoes. A good stock of Men's Work Shoes
REPAIRING. A SPECIALTY
F. R. JONES, Tropico

PHONE Sunset Glendale 410 R
A. S. KINGSBURY
Thoroughbred Registered
Percheron Stallion
FOR SERVICE
Weight 1800 lbs
At West Glendale on San Fernando Road
BURBANK, CAL.

Home 812 Sunset 314 R
Central Stables
Up-to-Date Light Livery
Saddle Livery in Connection
Regular Boarding and Transient Feed, Express, Moving and Storage. Remember Frank Showalter keeps this stable, and this stable keeps Frank Showalter.
Cor. Fourth and Maryland Ave.
GLENDALE, CAL.

L. W. CHOBE & CO.
THE ELECTRICIANS
Headquarters for Gas and Electric Fixtures Gas Ranges, Hot Plates and Heaters
EXPERT REPAIRING A SPECIALTY
1110 W. Fourth St. Glendale, Cal.

Carroll's Home Bakery
Home Made Bread
FINE PASTRY
Orders 50 cents or over delivered
SUNSET 293 J
425 Brand Boulevard

Phones: Sunset 207 J Home 832
Laundry Agency
Glendale DYE WORKS
CLEANING, PRESSING AND DYEING
Prompt and Satisfactory Service Our Motto
OFFICE 330 BRAND BLVD
Glendale, Cal.

COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT

The Public Have the Notion That Office Exists for the

BENEFIT OF JOB HOLDERS

The City Boss Injects Into the Campaign Religious, Sectional and Lodge Prejudices

The following excellent summary of the commission plan of municipal government and its advantages is taken from the San Jose Regulator.

The average citizen has the free and easy American notion that almost any citizen is equal to almost any part of public service, and as a result make usefulness in politics the main criterion for office in a city. The public generally have the notion that public office exists primarily for the benefit of job holders and that it is a "plum," the perquisites of which are salary, and political patronage. As a result of this peculiar notion, the municipal campaign descends to a campaign of personalities and mud-slinging, and the only question of any importance to the people, i. e., the qualifications of the candidates for office, is entirely lost sight of. The city Boss, who is generally either controlled by, or controls the newspapers, see to it that the campaign is never conducted along lines calculated to inform the voters as to the relative qualifications of the different candidates for public office. The city Boss injects into the campaign religious, sectional and lodge prejudices, and also intimidates merchants and others by threatening to withdraw the city's patronage. As a result of this boss rule, clean, independent capable men refuse to become candidates for office and the targets of libelous and slanderous statements. The elected officials become the creatures of the boss and primarily accountable to him rather than the people. Thus, in the past in nearly every city, graft, inefficiency, disregard of moral and civic conditions, on the part of the poltical organization, as manifested in the actions of its servants, the public officials, have driven the community into spasmodic efforts to clean up conditions. These spasmodic efforts to better conditions have gradually taught the better class of people the weakness of the bicameral system of government in vogue in American cities, and, as a result this system of municipal government called "Commission Government," in over 200 cities in the United States within the last seven or eight years. These cities have determined that public service should be a profession, not a plum tree.

The Commission plan is not a complicated scheme of government. Four Commissioners and a Mayor are chosen by the people from the city at large. Ward lines are abolished. The Mayor and four Commissioners pass all ordinances and city legislation, and in this does the same legislative work as the ordinary city council. The administrative and executive powers, authorities and duties of the whole city is divided into five general departments. In San Jose, it has been suggested, the division of the administrative duties should be as follows:

I. Department of Public Affairs, which shall be under the supervision of the Mayor.

II. Department of Revenue and Finance, which shall be under the supervision of the Commission of Revenue and Finance.

III. Department of Public Protection, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Protection.

IV. Department of Public Works, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Works.

V. Department of Parks and Public Property, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Parks and Properties.

(The space allotted me here will not allow me to explain the administrative duties of each department in full.)

After the first election of Commissioners, each is assigned to a department. This Commissioner has complete control and full charge of the department to which he is allotted. He plans and supervises the work to be done in his department, and controls the expenditures of all moneys in his department. In other words, he manages his department the same as he would a private business. The Commissioners in charge of other departments have no control or anything to say as to the management of the other departments. In other words, the administrative functions of the city are divided into departments, in like manner as department stores, and the business of the city is carried along on business lines similiar to the department store system.

The Commssioners are paid a good salary and devote their time to the work; they meet daily and harmonious and concerted action is thus assured. The recall, referendum, and initiative form a part of the commission government system, and other advanced ideas of municipal government are also incorporated in most commission government charters.

The keynote of the success of the commission system is the fact that it places and fixes responsibility upon each commissioner. The Commissioner realizes that each and every one of his administrative acts is placed squarely on his shoulders and that the people know which Commissioner did each separate act. Make any man responsible for a certain act and he will generally arise to the situation and perform the work creditably, but give him only an undivided one-fifth of the responsibility, coupled with the easiest possible means of sluffing that responsibility as the councilmen have today, and the avenue for inefficiency and dishonesty in municipal affairs is opened. In the fixing or responsibility the commission plan is the exact antithesis, within a short Bicameral Plan.

Each Commissioner, within a short time after his election to office, becomes an expert manager of his department. Like any private business, the longer the man operates it, the more expert he becomes in its management. The Commissioner under the commission plan, in other words, becomes a specialist in his administrative department. The old system of government unwisely and ridiculously demands that each councilman should be familiar with all the work of all the departments of the city, and demands that he be familiar with at least five times as many municipal problems and branches of municipal government work as the commission plan demands of each Commissioner, and in addition to this, expects its councilmen to do all this work in an evening a week, and in time they may see fit to spare after performing their other business vocations. Where a man wrestles all day at his private business, he is in no fit condition to administer the city's work after business hours, and, beyond question of doubt, no intelligent person would for a minute insist that such a man could be as efficient and as capable as a man who devotes all his time and energy to one-fifth the amount of work. This is the reason why Houston, Des Moines, Galveston and many other commission government cities now get $1.00 worth of merchandise or labor for every $1.00 expended, where they received, under the old system, 50 to 75 cents' worth of merchandise or labor for $1.00 expenditure. The commission plan stops the leaks.

The commission plan tends to educate the private citizen and it eradicates boss and gang rule from the city. This may seem to San Joseans a broad statement but it has been accomplished in other cities where political conditions have been as bad, though probably not so well advertised throughout the country as our political conditions have been. The commission governed city in all cases establishes a business system of book-keeping. It publishes in phamphlet form each month a statement of expenditures made by each Commissioner. This statement must show the date of purchase, the vendor, the articles purchased and the price paid. The article must be designed, as soap, etc., and the use of a general term like merchandise is not allowed. The same statement as to labor must be shown. This statement is open to public inspection, and in Des Moines and other cities, a copy may be had from the City Clerk on request. The result of this is two-fold:

First: Each merchant in the city knows whether or not too much is being paid for goods.

Second: Mr. Commissioner does not go to his friend and say: Deliver me such a thing, without inquiry as to

At a largely attended picnic of former residents of Ventura county at Sycamore Grove, Monday, the Ventura County Association came into being. It is modelled somewhat after the fashion of the different State societies and will rival most of the latter in point of numbers. John Starr was elected president, Mrs. J. R. MacKenzie, vice president, and Mrs. Charles R. Thacker, secretary. A committee was appointed which met yesterday to draw up a constitution.

the price, as is so frequently done in non-commission governed cities, but he buys in a business way and knows what he is going to pay, and finds out where he can purchase cheapest. The same thing is true in hiring labor, fancy wages cannot be paid for inefficient men without the responsibility being absolutely fixed on Mr. Commssioner. But you say, What if Mr. Commissioner does not buy at the market rates, etc., how can you stop him? That is where the recall comes in. The recall practically makes Mr. Commissioner's term of office and the continuation of his salary depend upon his capacity, efficiency and good behavior. The reason for boss and gang political rule invariably emanates from the desire of financial gain to the boss. Eliminate this opportunity for graft and financial gain and you eliminate gang and boss rule.

Suppose, if you please, that Commissioner "A" is elected as the candidate of Boss "O." Boss "O" directs "A" to buy from "L." Look at the situation from "A's" standpoint, now he is in office. "A" reasons this way: At the end of the month every merchant and citizen will see what I paid; a great many will know what the article is worth; if I pay too much, they will know I personally did it, and there is no way to sluff the responsibility. The citizens will have me dead to rights, and may recall me; if they attempt to, I will have to fight it out alone; I will not have a ticket to help make the fight with me; I will have to pay all the election expenses. It stands to reason Commissioner "A" will not take the program, unless he can buy as cheap from "L" as any place else, and if he does buy as cheap and as well there, there are two results: First you and I don't care where he buys; secondly, there is not enough profit left to "L" to indirectly reimburse Boss "O." If he wants too much from Commissioner "A," "A" either must disappoint Boss "O" or face a recall election. Don't you see that under either phase of the case Boss "O's" machine and power must disintegrate, become ineffective and go out of business. The same result must necessarily apply in the employment of labor.

Space does not permit a further discussion of this progressive plan of government, but a plan that is theoretically correct, and has succeeded practically in at least 200 cities under different conditions and circumstances, is bound, sooner or later, to be adopted by every city in the county. Bosses and gangs in power may delay the adoption of the plan for awhile, but they can only retard, they cannot stop the movement.

STANDARD OIL CASE

The Supreme Court Decision in Brief.

That the Standard Oil Company is a monopoly in restraint of trade.

That this giant corporation must be dissolved within six months.

Corporations whose contracts are "not unreasonably restrictive of competition" are not affected.

Other great corporations whose acts may be called into question would be dealt with according to the merits of their particular cases.

The court was unanimous as to the main features of the decision, Justice Harlan dissenting only as to the limitation of the application of the Sherman anti-trust law.

President Taft and Cabinet immediately considered the entire trust situation and the advisability of pressing a Federal incorporation act.

A decision in the tobacco trust case, which was expected simultaneously, may be handed down May 29.

The blow has fallen at last. The Supreme Court, by its decision in the Standard Oil case, has struck a blow which will be far reaching in its effects. In fact no one can even imagine what the ultimate results will be. John D. Rockefeller, reputed to be the richest man in the world, may be reduced to the ordinary level of common humanity and experience what it is to be short of money. And that will be sad indeed. Our entire sympathy is extended to him, for we are not of the class that gloat over the downfall of any man, and especially over one who, by his charities, benevolences and the great concern he has always shown for the users of oil and all its by-products. It is true he has exacted tribute from his dependents, but no more than what was due him, when his character and ability are taken into consideration. And in this connection, too, it is well to remember that every step of his life has been marked with great piety. Like the patriarchs of old he has erected religious temples to the living God; he has established a great university in which the youth of the land can be educated and taught the prneiples that have governed all his business transactions. But with all his greatness, righteousness and uprightness he has been slandered, misrepresented and persecuted. In this he is no exception to the rule, for all good and great men, from the dawn of history to the present day, have incurred the hatred of lesser minds and have been reviled by the wicked. Perhaps the Supreme Court tempered justice with mercy in its decision, realizng that while there was a technical violation of law, John D. Rockefeller was entitled to every consideration for the good he has done, and extended the limit from thirty days to six months in which he could straighten out his business. The people will appreciate this for it will give them time to provide ways and means for the circulation of subscription lists for the raising of a fund sufficient to keep him in comfortable circumstances for the remainder of his life. He deserves all the help that can be given him. No benefactor such as he has been should be allowed to suffer. What the people have paid as a tribute to this grand old man should now be tendered voluntarily. In doing this they will not only honor John D. Rockefeller, the philosopher and philanthrophist, but themselves more. Our subscription will be ready whenever called for.

Protest Against a Franchise

Mrs. Baiersky has protested against the granting of a franchise to the Los Angeles Pacific road for Allesandro street, on the ground that it will confirm the company's right to a four-hundred feet long strip which she alleges the company took from her for right of way, without legal authority.—Daily News.

Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN

The $500,000 Extension Work Will Be Formally Opened May 22.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Arranging For Speakers of National Reputation To Deliver Addresses.

The date for the formal opening of the $500,000 extension campaign of the Los Angeles Young Men's Christian association has been definitely fixed for Monday, May 22. That night a banquet will be given in Hamburger's cafe, for which a large number of invitations will be sent out to prominent citizens of Los Angeles and at which it is expected there will be an attendance of between 1000 and 1500. The campaign committee is arranging for speakers of national reputation to deliver addresses on the work of the Young Men's Christian association as an important factor in the upbuilding of character and also to set forth to the people of Los Angeles what it will be possible to accomplish here as a result of the present movement.

The real work of the campaign, the obtaining of subscriptions to the half-million-dollar fund, will be begun the following morning. The men who are to act as captains for the various teams are now being selected and their names will probably be announced in a few days.

It is expected that the downtown headquarters at 631-35 South Spring street will be ready for occupancy early next week. Meantime an immense amount of preliminary work is being disposed of at the Y. M. C. A. building on South Hope street, where the force of clerks and stenographers is being steadily increased.

Arthur Letts, president of the association, who subscribed $25,000 to the building fund five years ago, has pledged himself to give $500 to the fund for the Hollywod branch, provided the people of Hollywood succeed in raising $20,000. The money which Mr. Letts has conditionally promised is to be applied to the purchase of a site, an option on which was obtained some time ago. At a meeting held in Hollywood Thursday night it was decided to organize a campaign committee of thirty citizens and make an attempt to raise at least twice the amount stipulated by Mr. Letts. The lot on which an option has been obtained has a frontage of about 200 feet and is admirably situated for the purpose for which it is intended.

W. M. Herbert, a director of the San Diego Y. M. C. A., was at Los Angeles headquarters Friday for the purpose of obtaining information and data for use in outlining the plans for the new building which it is proposed to erect in the southern city. San Diego completed a ten-day campaign a few weeks ago at which $155,000 was raised. $5000 more than the mark which had been set by the directors.

GREAT ARTESIAN BASIN

San Luis Valley, Colo., Described by United States Geological Survey—Combined Water and Gas Wells

The discussion of the discovery of hidden water and the possibility of its development is always of interest, especially in the arid regions, where a good water supply is of high value. The report of the United States Geological Survey on the geologic and water resources of the San Luis Velley, Colo., by C. E. Siebenthal, presenting a view of the geology of the valley and describing its surrounding rim and artesian basin, should be of value to the inhabitants of this large area, which approximates in size the State of Connecticut.

A topographic map which accompanies this report shows a large, almost flat pre-historic basin about 150 miles in extent north and south, and with a greatest width of about 50 miles, situated mainly in Colorado but extending about 15 miles into New Mexico. The San Luis Velley is, according to Mr. Siebenthal, an almost ideal example of an artesian basin, and the map mentioned shows over 3,000 flowing wells, yielding water equal to 286 second-feet, or probably sufficient to irrigate 25,000 acres.

In the vicinity of Hooper there are a number of wells which, while giving an ample supply of water, are also gas bearing. One well discharges 70 gallons of water a minute and is highly charged with gas. This well is equipped with a device for separating the gas from the water and storing it, a reproduction in miniature of municipal gas-storage tank. In this way the well affords a sufficient volume of gas for a cook stove and one gas jet. On another ranch in the vicinity may be seen the unique sight of burning water—that is, a well flowing 20 to 25 gallons of water a minute yielding gas. The escaping gas forms a frothy foam, which stands 6 inches above the surface of the water and burns with a bright yellow flame 2 feet high. The amount of gas would apparently be ample to run a heating or cooking stove or several gas jets.

On still another ranch, before the gas from the well was piped off, it caused a geyserlike intermittent flow, which at intervals of an hour forced the water to the top of the derrick, 32 feet high. Later the interval lengthened to four or six hours, and mud and water were thrown to a height of 60 and 75 feet. The rise and fall of the column was gradual. When the foam was ignited at the bottom the flame would run to the top of the column and fireballs would drop down the side and reignite the foam at the bottom, the flame mounting the column again.

The report, which is designated as Water-Supply Paper 240, can be obtained on application to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

MIGHT HELP THE REDS

Manager Ordered Jag For Players and Won Six Straight Games.

"Ever heard of a big league manager ordering, compelling, forcing his players to get drunk?" queries big John Powell, the veteran pitcher of St. Louis Bdowns. Seems absurd to even think of, doesn't it? And yet it happened with the St. Louis Browns as the compulsory jags, James McAleer as the manager and the 1908 season as the period.

"We were going strong in 1908, the best season the Browns had since the American league was formed. Good Pitching—oh, yes, I was one of them—strong batting, and hard, gingery playing held us well up in the race, and it looked as if we had more than a reasonable look-in for the flag. So derermined were we all, and so faithful to our duties, that not a man in the crowd tasted anything stronger than coffee, and tin angels were not in it with the St. Louis Browns.

"Midsummer came and still we held that desperate pace. We were playing our hearts out, that was the truth of it, and suddenly we broke under the strain. We began to go down hill. Game after game was lost. Our pitchers were hit all over the surface of the earth; our fielding was shaky and miserable, and none of us could bat. One night, after supper in Washington, I think it was, and just before we were due to retire, Jim McAleer called us all together.

"You fellows," said McAleer, "are worn out, all in, and gone stale. You have been playing beyond your strength, and living like fighters in strict training. Every man on this ball club will go out and get roaring drunk. That goes for everyone. If any man on this team comes into this hotel tonight sober, I will fine him $50.

"Oh, such a night, such a night. Twenty-two ball players with the team, and twenty-two frightful jags came rolling back at all hours from 2 to 7. McAleer himself, ory-eyed and wobbly, stood by the desk to see that no man came back sober, and no man did. There were drunks that night who never drank before, and there were drunks that had been overdue for many a moon.

"We were on the field next day with 22 hangover jags. I saw blue moons and black roses round them while I warmed up to pitch, and one infielder insisted that his base had been moved to a spot behind the water cooler. Wobbling and staggering, we went into the game—and won it hands down. Nothing could stop us. I pitched one of the best games of my life, and the batting was glorious.

"On the train that night every man had his pockets bulging. One fellow had 10 quarters of whisky hidden in his clothes. All the way to St. Louis we were stewed, piped, polluted, spifficated and bunned. And when we landed in St. Louis we won five straight games without the slightest difficulty. The jag by orders had brought back our spirits and our energies, and for the balance of the season, sober again, but happy, we played corking good ball."—Pittsburg Leader.

THE GREAT VELASQUEZ.

The Artist Who Has Been Called the Supreme Painter of Childlife.

From Charles L. Barstow's "Famous Pictures" in June St. Nicholas

Valasquez was born in Seville, in 1599, in the same year as Van Dyck. His parents were of noble blood and stood well among their equals. Velasquez worked in the studio of Francisco de Herrera from the time he was thirteen until he was nineteen, when he married the daughter of Pacheco, a painter, who was one of his teachers.

Not until he was twenty-four did any other important event come into his life. At that time a friend, at the suggestion of a powerful minister of state, invited him to Madrid.

Velasquez was here commissioned to paint Don Ferdinand, the king's brother, and later King Philip himself.

How little did they think at court that the portraits which were painted by Velasquez would be about the only thing that would be heard of the king in future ages! Velasquez made the king famous.

For forty years, excepting two intervals, he continued to make numerous portraits of him and of the royal household. The king became a judge of things artistic, admired the painter, and accorded him as much friendship and regard as court etiquette would allow.

We are not sure that Velasquez entirely enjoyed his life at court; but he had a fine studio in the palace, a residence in the city and an allowance of money.

In 1628 he pail a nine months' visit to Rubens. This was an important event to him, for one strong artist always has an influence over another's work. In 1630 he made his first visit to Italy, where, in Venice, he made a close study of the paintings by Titian and Tintoretto. Later he stayed some time at Rome.

After returning from Italy he spent nearly twenty years in uninterrupted employment at the court. We may think that his life was not eventful. It was not, except for progress in his art, but this was the great thing to him. Velasquez left a record of many helpful acts. He befriended Murillo in times of need, obtained fredom fo his own slave, and showed a spirit of helpfulness throughout his life. We like to read how he was always willing to assist his fellow artists and even his enemies and rivals.

For nearly two hundred years after his death little was thought of his work; but when other artists began to see how greatly he had painted, his pictures became popular and world-renowned.

He was deeply interested in children, and he has been called the supreme painter of childlife.

QUEEN MOTHER IN GOOD HEALTH FOR CORONATION

LONDON, May 13.—Queen Mother Alexandra, who returned a week ago from a cruise in the Mediterranean, has taken up residence at Sandringham palace, where she will remain until after the coronation. During the cruise and since here return the queen mother has enjoyed good health.

TO STOP OPIUM TRAFFIC

Great Britian and China Sign Agreement.

The new Anglo-Chinese agreement for the immediate reduction and final extinction of the exportation of Indian opium to China has been signed.

The opium agreement between the Chinese and British government becomes operative immediately. It provides that China shall annually diminish its production of opium proportionately with the Indian export, until its extinction in 1917. Great Britian agrees that the importation of Indian opium into China shall cease earlier if the native production in that country ceases.

Great Britian is to be granted facilities for investigatng this diminution, and China is to have similar facilities with reference to the sales and packing of opium in India. The Indian exports to China shall not exceed 30,600 chests in 1911, and they will be reduced 5,100 chests annually.

Subscribe for the Inter-Urban Sentinel. $1.50 per year.

The Isaacs-Woodbury Business College

LEADER SINCE 1884.

FIFTH FLOOR HAMBURGER BLDG.— 100 feet above street-noise and dust.

Modern, Forceful, Progressive.

27th year—Always at the head. Enter any time.

F1850, Main 2305.

EDWARD KING ISAACS, President.

1417 San Fernando Road — Sunset Phone 292-J

Tropic Stove and Light Company

E. L. YOUNG, Prop.

GAS FITTING

Gas Fixtures, Welsbach Lights and Supplies, Stoves and Heaters, Range Boilers, Water Coils and Stove Repairs